

SUFFRAGE PLANK WINS DEMOCRATS LEADER'S PRAISE

The need of woman suffrage in the affairs of government is being emphasized by conditions in Europe, declared Mrs. Thomas N. Houghton, of this city, president of the Connecticut Woman's Suffrage Association in greeting delegates to the 15th annual convention of the association here today.

If the necessity of this had been overlooked before, she said, it could surely not be denied at the present moment, when the women of Europe as a result of the war were bearing such a terrible burden laid upon them by governments in the choice of which they had never been consulted. She also congratulated the suffragists on getting the Democratic party to endorse a constitutional amendment for full enfranchisement of women and while expressing confidence that it would pass the next general assembly, warned the suffragists that it was necessary to continue working until this was an accomplished fact.

Mrs. M. T. Tolson Bonnet, president of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, welcomed the delegates. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, of Greenwich, vice-president of the association responded.

Mrs. Seton has just returned from a trip to California and said the woman suffrage on the Pacific coast was working in a "smooth and excellent" manner.

The chief business of the day was the reading of the reports of the officers and presidents of the affiliated leagues, of which there are 65, nearly all of whom were represented.

Mrs. Edward Porritt, of Hartford, the recording secretary, in making her report, reviewed the work of the year and pointing out that the chief achievement was the bringing about of adoption by the Democratic party of a suffrage plank, said that with three other parties favoring woman suffrage the outlook was favorable. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. M. T. Tolson Bonnet, showed receipts of about \$18,000 and expenditures of about \$15,000. The balance was explained, was almost all in trust funds—funds especially donated. Practically none of it was available for general work or campaign expenses.

The delegates heard a dinner tonight given in honor of the political parties which have endorsed woman suffrage. Election of officers will be held tomorrow.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT STRATFORD

(Special to The Farmer.)

Stratford, Oct. 22.—The Hollister Heights Independent club of Stratford will hold an open meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. Speeches will be delivered by John Wilcoxon, Democratic candidate for Congress, and by County Sheriff William Vollmer, Thomas McQuillan, Democratic nominee for representative to the general assembly, and Attorney J. J. Robert. The meeting will be held at the Hollister Heights Independent club, which includes the towns of Huntington, Newtown, Shelton, Fairfield, Southport, Easton, Weston, Monroe, and Stratford. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

Surf avenue and Thompson street are to be refilled in the near future. Surveyors are at work on Thompson street, establishing a grade line and curb from Barnum avenue to Hollister street. The road is to be graded and all the ruts and holes filled. Surf avenue since the recent rain has been in a frightful condition. The places where traffic is almost impossible. This road will also be treated to a coat of filling.

John James parish fair is still drawing large crowds every evening. There are special attractions each evening both by local and out of town talent.

A large tract of land on Stratford avenue near the corner of the new garage, owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Deakam of South Main street, a gang of men has been employed in cleaning up the land. The property will be put in building.

The members of the Stratford fire department will hold a harvest feast in the town hall on Friday evening, October 23. A large number of valuable gifts have been donated to the affair. These will be distributed to the ones having the highest scores.

Many football enthusiasts of Stratford will witness the Yale-Washington football game in the town hall Saturday afternoon. Among those who are to see the game are: George Hale, Harold Delacour, Allan Wilson, Henry Maschem, Harold Bristol, Ivan Morehouse, Judge Howard Curtis, Harry Wells, Vincent Sexton and Arthur Wardley.

The Ladies Aid society of the Congregational church will hold a supper in the church chapel Thursday evening, October 23.

A masquerade celebration will be given by the pupils of the High school on Halloween. The affair will be held in the assembly room at the Center school.

Louis Johnson of Park street is seriously ill at his home with stomach trouble. Although his condition is critical, his many friends look forward to his ultimate recovery.

The case of Michael Latzke of Hollister Heights who was arrested some time ago by Constable William Bassett for breach of the peace, assault and relating an officer, will be heard this evening at 8 o'clock before Justice Lewis A. Polley.

The public schools will be closed tomorrow, it being teachers' convention. All the teachers will attend the convention at New Haven.

Mrs. S. W. Meacham of Elm street left town yesterday to spend a week as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mason Smith of Flushing, N. Y.

Mrs. Melba B. Russell and daughter, Frances Russell will spend a few days with Mrs. Russell's mother at Corona, L. I.

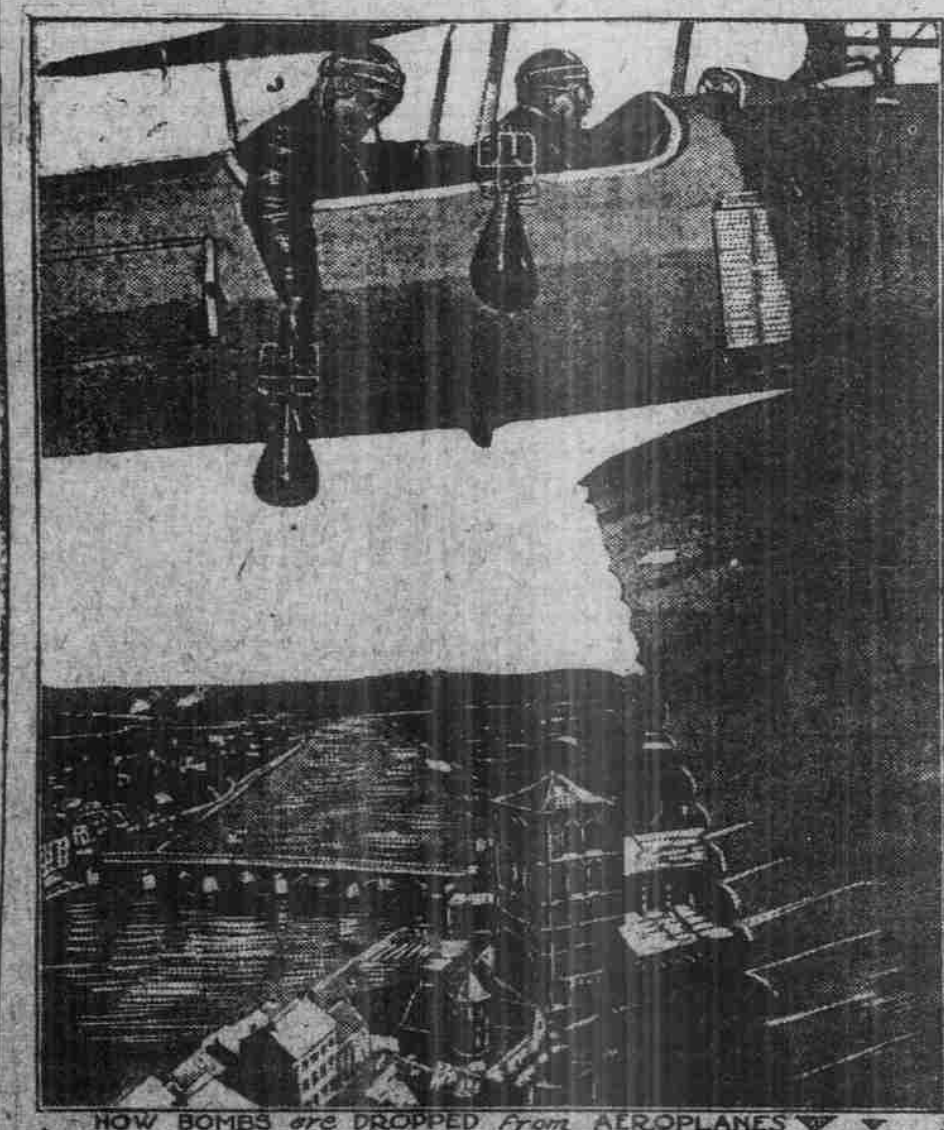
DIED.

DIXON.—In this city, Oct. 21, 1914, Hugh Dixon, Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1418 Pembroke st., on Friday, Oct. 23 at 8:30 a. m., and from St. Charles at 9 a. m. Interment St. Michael's cemetery.

VAIL.—In Banksville, Oct. 18, Mary T., widow of Anthony D. Vail, aged 78 years.

GRAVES.—In Huntington, Oct. 19, Anna Elizabeth, wife of George A. Graves, aged 27 years.

HOW DEADLY BOMBS ARE DROPPED FROM AEROPLANES UPON TERRORIZED CITIES



This shows the method by which bombs are being dropped from aeroplanes during the European war. The bomb dropping officer is shown just about to drop a pear shaped bomb upon the town of Huy, in Belgium. The aviator must take the machine up to a certain height to secure the proper detonation of the bomb. If dropped when too close to the ground the charge will fail to explode. A little windmill apparatus (seen between the protecting bars at the top of the bomb) must revolve a given number of times before the bomb becomes operative. The rush or air causes a little spindle inside the outer case to descend before the bomb strikes the ground.

SHIPPERS READY TO TACKLE EXPERT

Washington, Oct. 22.—Counsel for shippers opposing the application of eastern railroads for a general increase in freight rates of at least five per cent. were ready today to begin vigorous cross examination of John E. Oldham, an investment banker of Boston, when the interstate commerce commission continued its hearings.

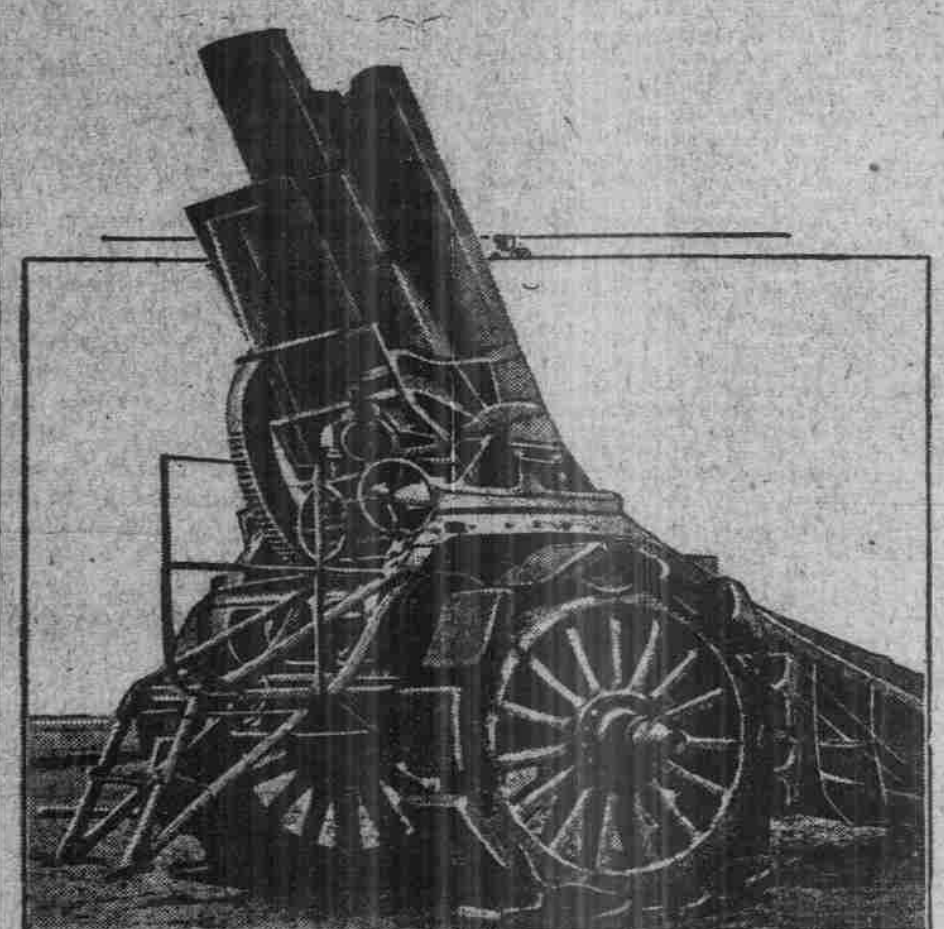
Mr. Oldham read a long statement to the commission yesterday reviewing the condition of nineteen railroads in the United States as shown by their annual statement which he declared proved the urgent necessity of granting their request at once in order that the foreign market for American securities should not collapse.

TWO ARE KILLED AS POSSES FIGHT GANG OF "YEGGS"

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 22.—Two men were killed and several wounded today in a battle between a posse composed of Canadian and American deputy sheriffs, customs officials and immigration inspectors, and five outlaws supposed to have robbed the First National bank of Sedro-wooley, Wash., of \$20,000 last Saturday, when they killed a boy while firing at citizens in the street.

Belleville, N. J., voted a change to the commission form of government. A parcel post convention between the United States and French Guiana has been arranged, effective November 1.

GERMANY'S BIG SURPRISE ON WORLD. THE MAMMOTH 16 1/2 INCH CANNON



This is one of the great 16 1/2 inch siege guns spring as a surprise on the world by the Germans. It is a terrible weapon of offense. Its great shells have proved most destructive in the bombardment of Liege, Louvain, Termonde, Namur, Dinant, Maubeuge, Antwerp and other cities. These guns have shattered modern steel and concrete forts like so much cardboard. They have shown that the days of forts are past unless future inventions make the forts so strong that they will withstand these guns and others possibly greater.

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main Street, Fairfield Avenue, and Cannon Street.

Bridgeport, Conn.
Thursday, Oct. 22, 1914.

The Weather:—
Fair tonight and Friday cooler.

Have you anything
for the war orphans?
They need clothes;
they'll enjoy playthings.
We'll forward them.

No school Friday:
Do boys' shopping.

Any real live boy will be willing to give up part of the Friday holiday to picking out new clothes at the Howland boys' section.

Great clothes here for him—and they'll please mothers equally well; for their value and style are unusual.

Norfolk suits—	\$3.50 to \$15
Overcoats—	\$5 to \$18
Mackinaws—	\$5 and \$6
Blouses and shirts—	50c to \$1
Hats and caps—	50c to \$3
Raincoats—	\$2.50 to \$6.50
Trousers—	50c to \$1.50

Front basement.

Helps to beauty
and toilet comfort.

All the preparations that mean so much in comfort and cleanliness are waiting to transfer from the store to your toilet-table.

Each of them is attractive in price; a number are of even greater value than regular.

Dentifrices

Colgate's powder—15c and 24c.
Colgate's cream—10c and 24c.
Sanitol—19c.
Sesodent—19c.
Rubifacem—20c.
Calder's powder—20c.
Durrill's—20c.
Brown's camphorated—20c.
Calos—20c.
Cheney's laterated—19c.
Lyon's powder or paste—19c.
Kolyne—19c.
Ricksacker's—20c.
Pabeco—45c.
Sheffield's—19c.
Glyco-Thymolin—20c and 44c.

Talcum powder

Colgate's—15c and 25c.
Hudson's—25c.
Hudson's Violet Soap—25c.
Azzura—15c.
Dier-Kies—25c.
Tropical—30c.
Sandalwood—19c.
Williams—15c.
Squibbs—19c.
Comfort—20c and 39c.
Monsie's—15c.
Babcock's—Coryopsis—15c.
Lehn & Pink's—19c.
Erwin's—20c.
Dier-Kies—50c and 55c.
Hudson's—50c and 60c.
LaBlache—25c.
Satin Skin—25c.
Tetlow's—Swansdown—15c.

Face Powder

Roger & Gallet—22c.
Piver's—30c.
Dier-Kies—50c and 55c.
Hudson's—50c and 60c.
LaBlache—25c.
Satin Skin—25c.
Tetlow's—Swansdown—15c.

Water bottles, excellent rubber,

guaranteed for a year's service, 2-quart size—
worth 75c—65c
worth 85c—75c
worth \$1—85c
worth \$1.25—\$1

Fountain syringes, 2-quart size,

with pipes, guaranteed for one year—
worth 75c—65c
worth 85c—75c
worth \$1.25—\$1

Combination water bottle and fountain

syringes, 2 quart size, good rubber, guaranteed for a year's service—
worth \$1.75—\$1.50.

Tooth brushes of genuine bristles,

gathering of several styles all imported from France, regular 10c to 15c—
3 for 25c.

Bone handled tooth brushes with 8

or 4 rows of genuine bristles, worth 15c to 25c—15c.

Fine tooth brushes with bone or

transparent handles, 3 or 4 rows of bristles, worth 25c and 35c—19c.

Center aisle, front.

HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.

STRANGERS TO THEIR RIFLES.

(Arms and the Man.)

One thing stands out very clearly from the background of information about the war, that the artillery is proving more effective than ever before. This applies to all classes of artillery, field guns, those heavier but mobile, and lastly and most sensationally, to the great mortars with which the Germans have successfully reduced fortifications hitherto held to be impregnable. The field artillery is faster, more accurate, and when used as now for the greater part to deliver indirect fire, less vulnerable than previously. This in general is true of all the mobile artillery. The large mortars are only differ-

ent from what we have previously known in that they have a degree of mobility beyond expectations, through the use of motor vehicles for their transportation. The mortars have been modified as well so that the guns are available for quick use beyond possibility before the present development of the automobile was reached. Such mortars brought in by railroads and planted upon concrete bases, mortars of very high power, were used by the Japanese in their action against Port Arthur. The largest guns the Germans are using measure 42 centimeters, about 17 inches. The Japanese had a precisely similar piece except for the mountings, of 14-inch calibre. These guns were extremely effective at Port Arthur. In connection with the reduction of the Belgian fortresses by these great guns it is

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main Street, Fairfield Avenue, and Cannon Street.

Tea Week
comes soon.
It'll be Lively.

If you're prompt: silk dress—\$13.50.

There's a silk dress worth \$18 to \$30 here that you personally may buy for \$13.50. But—you must be prompt or some other woman will have snapped it up!

Soft and light and fine silk crepe.

Lustrous and handsome charmeuse

Beautiful shades of blue and brown and green—and some very-rich blacks.

All these are to be chosen from; any one at \$13.50.

Styles are latest modification of the Basque and Redingote models; beautified by pleats and tucks and distinctive trimming in white.

Seldom, if ever, have such fine dresses been here or elsewhere at such a saving—and last one will soon go.

Regularly \$18 to \$30,— \$13.50.

Second floor.

"Joe" Lincoln's latest: Kent Knowles, Quahaug.

Ninety-nine folks of every 100 welcome a new story from Joseph O. Lincoln. His Cape Cod folks are real folks. Their humor is natural and their doings natural but filled with interest.

Kent Knowles, Quahaug, in his latest story, "It's published the 23d; will be ready here Friday morning. And it's just as Lincolnish as any of its predecessors.—\$1.35.

Here are some other new books that will be ready at the same time:—

Anne Feversham—J. S. Smith—\$1.25.
Selina—Martin—\$1.30.
Winning the Wilderness—McCart—\$1.35.
Bliss Sport—Fryman—\$1.35.
Looking After Sandy—Trumbull—\$1.35.
The Red Mist—Farrish—\$1.35.
Arizona—Thomas—\$1.35.
The Choice of Life—LeBlanc—\$1.35.
Night Watches—Jacobs—\$1.35.
One Clear Case—Greene—\$1.35.
The Clarion—Adams—\$1.35.
The Sealed Valley—Footner—\$1.35.
Duke of Oblivion—Scott—\$1.35.
Things That Count—Byers—\$1.35.
Big Tremaine—Van Vorst—\$1.35.

Near Fairfield avenue door.

HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.

well to remember that the ranges were known to the inch by the Germans, and that the forts, although they had the reputation of being impregnable, were not so considered by military experts.

While all forms of artillery have received much prominent mention because of greater effectiveness, and while machine guns also have been prominently mentioned as successful destructive agents, the effect of rifle fire has been disappointing.

Nether the French nor the German armies contains a high percentage of men trained to great individual excellence with the rifle. When we hear of bayonet charges being driven home in daylight we may well know that the line against which they were driven was composed of men familiar with and expert in the use of the rifle.

The traditional ice-cream rabbit in the middle pit of the inferno would have just as much chance of running down the line of the Evil One as would a line of bayonets to take a trench held by men all of whom could really shoot the rifle.

The great stream of artillery fire directed toward a trench must be turned off when its own infantry line has advanced to within approximately 800 yards of the enemy. From this point on the trench is a question of machine guns on both sides. If the trenches contain men trained to the highest point of excellence in the use of the rifle, even if it takes ten times out-numbering the defense, can ever make that 300 yards, though the ground be only half open to fire.

The widespread but wholly erroneous idea, that an artilleryman requires two or three times as much training as an infantryman is based upon most fallacious reasoning. Drill and discipline are only details of the foot soldier's training. He must be taught to shoot and taught so that he will shoot instinctively. The great weakness of the average military man when he considers soldier shooting is that he does not know what really good shooting is. Ability to hit a target under conditions permitting thought and care is one thing, capacity to put your bullet where you want it to go 90 per cent. of the time under high pressure, in the face of an enemy or dangerous beast at short range, is another.

Most of the rifle shots which go home in those battle lines now fighting in Europe, leaving out the British army, are shots which hit by accident. If the men in the infantry were properly trained, the only shots which missed an enemy within 200 yards' range would be those which missed through accident.

Until the man armed with the rifle has been trained to the point where he never misses within the battle range except through mischance; until he has been so instructed that he fires as unconsciously and as accurately as he points his finger, he is not fit to go into the battle line.

Such a degree of skill is entirely practicable, but to attain to it as many years of training are necessary

possibly more in some cases, than are required to make a first-class artilleryman. Although greater numbers are taking part in this war than the world has previously seen engaged, yet under modern conditions, as found in civil life, machinery and expert qualifications should take the place of mere numbers.

Men trained to the last ounce of their capacity in the use of rifles and machine guns are as unapproachable by any number of other men as could be brought against them as Vesuvius in full eruption. The ordinary battle line is about as dangerous in comparison as Paine's fireworks.

If you put into an infantry line men who had been trained for three years in the use of the rifle, who were disciplined and who had all of the other attributes of a soldier; if each of these men could hit what he shot at 30 per cent. of the time when it was within the last rush range, that is, from 300 yards down, you could no more drive home an attack in daylight than you could annihilate the enemy by blowing your breath toward him.

If there is one thing this war has taught more than another up to this time; if there is one fact which will receive further emphasis as the war goes on, it is this: That your fighting lines, which must be of infantry, are of little more worth than so many puppets unless the men can shoot and shoot to hit. This is a lesson which must be taken home by every nation which expects to be able, when compelled, to defend its own life, to preserve peace, and to protect the weaker nations.

The first sentence for short weight in the public markets recently opened in New York was that of Bernard Kirshenblatt, a peddler, who pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.

STUDEBAKER
EIM AUTO CO.
STATE STREET, NEAR
PARK AVENUE.

FOR SALE—Equity in Hotel Africa, Walnut Beach, \$1,000. Mortgage \$3,200, payable \$200 per week. Daniel P. Keane, Auctioneer, 619 Water St., Phone 5916. a.p.

AUCTION—Will sell handsome new two flat house, hardwood finish. All improvements, terms easy, next Saturday, 3 o'clock, 216-218 Capitol Avenue. Daniel P. Keane, Auctioneer. a.p.

AUCTION SALE—Bankrupt stock and fixtures, Saturday evening, Oct. 24th at 5 o'clock and every afternoon and evening until stock is sold. Estate of Charles A. Stram and Son, 1227 State St. Dealers in high grade furniture, furnishings, stoves, carpets, dining room, parlor, bed room and kitchen furniture, dishes, curtains, linoleum, safe, electric fan, desk etc. Everything must be sold. James F. Beck, Trustee, Daniel P. Keane, Auctioneer, 619 Water St. Telephone 5916. a.p.